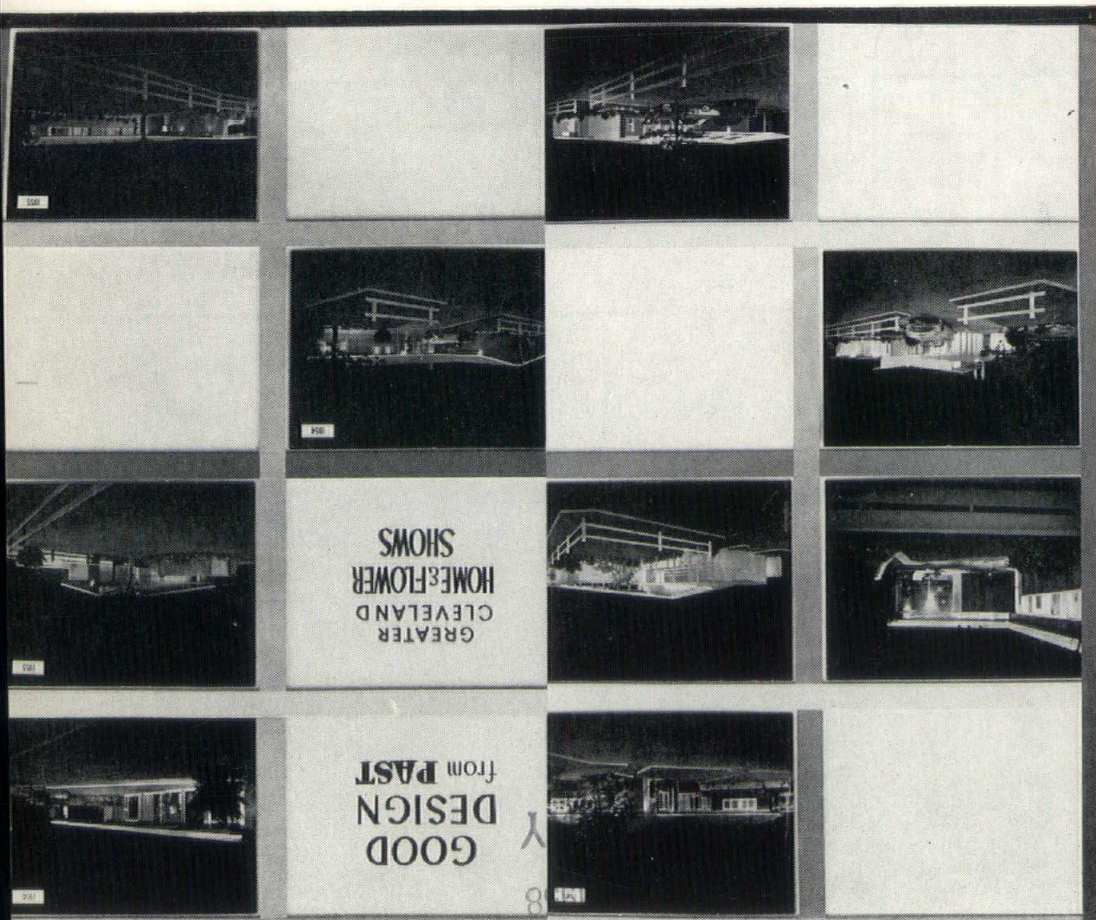


# OHIO ARCHITECT

JANUARY  
1958

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO  
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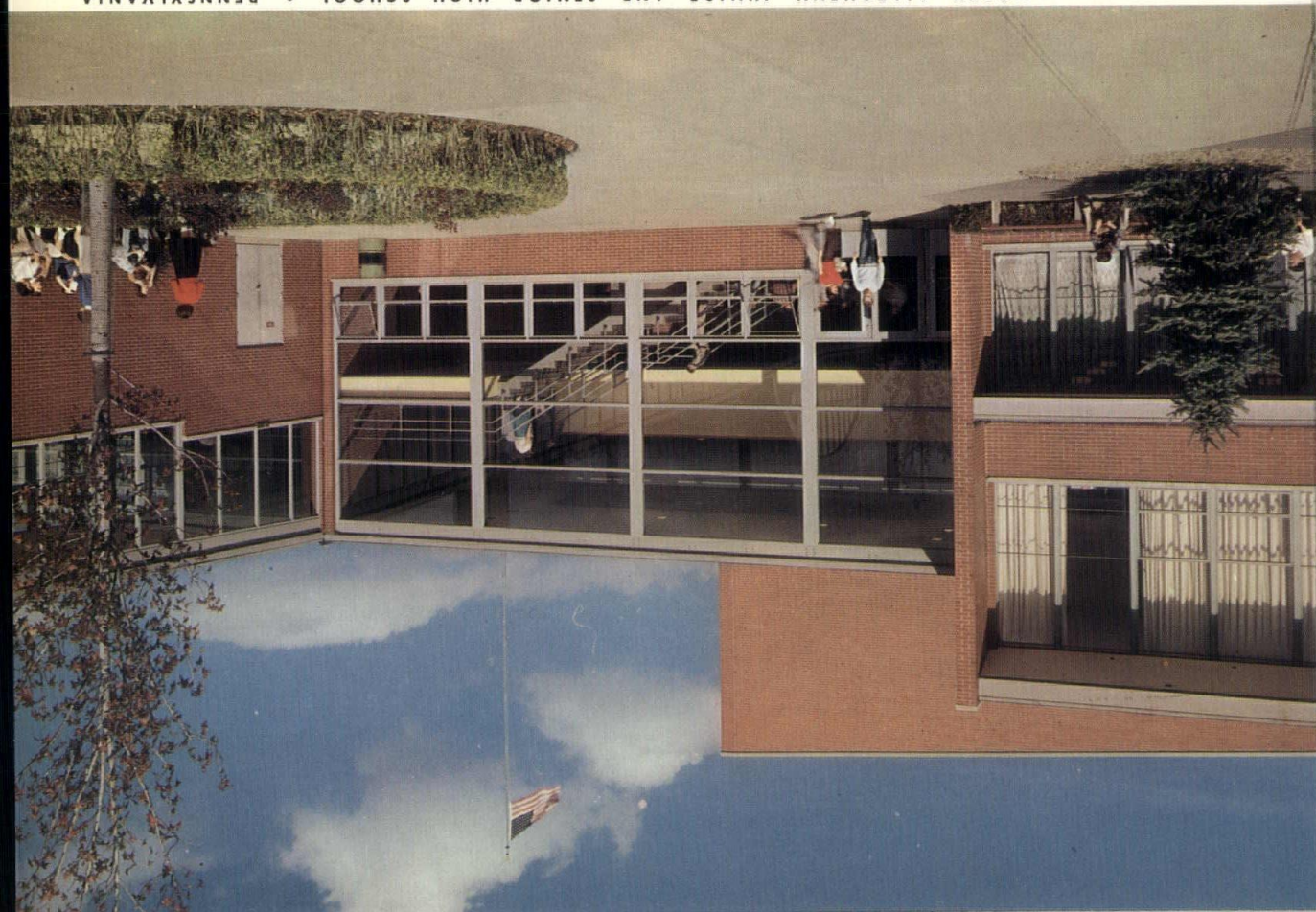


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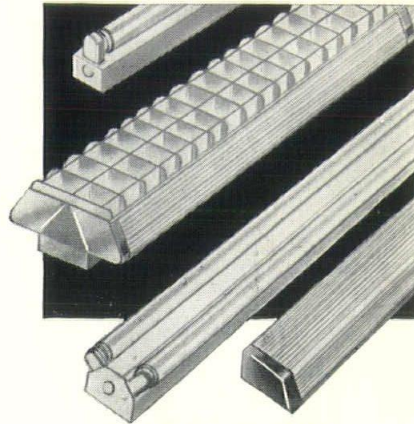
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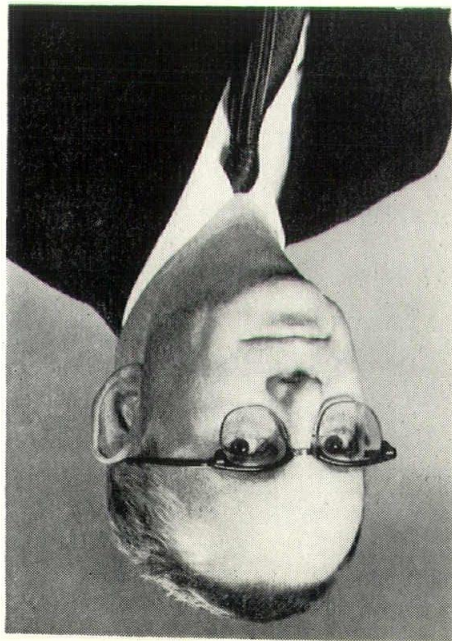
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**EDITORIAL**



Richard M. Larimer

The recent appointment of Richard M. Larimer by Governor C. William O'Neill to the position of Director of the Department of Public Works should meet with the approval of the architects of Ohio. It is this writer's belief that Mr. Larimer is eminently qualified to fulfill the many and varied responsibilities of this high office. By virtue of the fact that he is both a registered architect and engineer, with many years of experience in the construction industry, he has a deep appreciation of the problems involved in the planning and design of buildings.

**ARCHITECT WORK LEVEL**  
by Clifford E. Sapp, Executive Secretary  
Architects Society of Ohio  
Reprinted from the December 29, 1957  
*Columbus Dispatch.*

Design and production work on the drawing boards of architectural firms in Ohio leveled off during 1957. One of the causes can be attributed to the general economic plateau which developed this year. Industrial expansion and residential construction also influenced the leveling off period. School house, commercial, institutional and

church construction, both public and private, increased slightly during 1957. According to reports from members of the Architects Society of Ohio, 1957 will probably equal 1956 in total construction dollar volume. In the Columbus, Cleveland, Akron and Youngstown areas architects report that construction under their design and supervision will equal and possibly exceed 1956. However, architects in the Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo areas report their business in 1957 will be slightly under 1956. The outlook for 1958 construction in Ohio is believed to be somewhat under 1956 and 1957. The barometer of this statement is the fact that architectural firms from most areas of Ohio have experienced a general decline in the acquisition of new contracts for the design of buildings that would start construction in 1958. Although architects may still be busy with design and supervision of structures that were contracted for in 1956 and 1957, these jobs are rapidly approaching completion. With the decline in acquisition of contracts for design and supervision of new buildings during the latter part of 1957, it is generally conceded that 1958 construction may fall off as much as 15 to 20 per cent. A strong influencing factor was the unusually high percentage of failure of passage of bond issues for school construction. Also, state work during 1958 will probably decline from the high levels of 1956 and 1957. Although the Ohio construction outlook for 1958 is declined somewhat from the past several years, it should not be viewed too dimly. The construction industry is constantly fluctuating and dynamic. It is believed that the leveling off and decline periods are just a prelude to a construction expansion in Ohio that will be unprecedented in our history.

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# OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO  
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

January, 1958 Volume XVI Number 1

## CONTENTS

### FEATURES

Editorial .....	4
Early Architecture of Ohio by Munroe Walker Copper, Jr. ....	6
City Planning—The Architect and Tomorrow .....	12
Cleveland Chapter Drops Show House .....	14
A New Look at Professional Liability Insurance .....	18
ASO AND AIA NEWS	
Architects-Engineers Joint Committee Report .....	15
Church Architecture Exhibition Planned .....	15
Electric Air Conditioning Symposium Report .....	16
Advertisers in <i>Ohio Architect</i> .....	21
An Open Letter to <i>Ohio Architect</i> .....	23

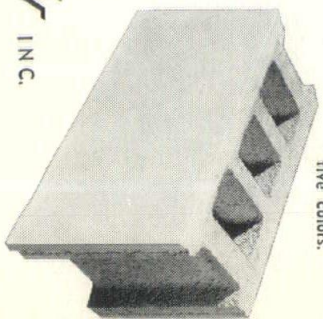
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# EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF OHIO

Munroe Walker Copper, Jr., AIA  
by  
Cleveland



Munroe Walker Copper, Jr.

auspices of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

For those who have not had the pleasure of meeting and knowing Mr. Copper, may we introduce him as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a resident of the scenic Village of Gates Mills, Ohio, where he is surrounded by fine examples of Early American architecture. He is a member of the local Hunt Club and thoroughly enjoys riding his several horses. His appreciation and knowledge of the early architecture of this country has properly earned for him a nationwide reputation as an authority in this field.

Mr. Copper is a partner in the firm of Copper, Wade & Associates of Cleveland. He has traveled extensively in Europe and South America. His buildings have received design awards from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Architects Society of Ohio. His firm served as architect for the new WXEL building in Cleveland. His former works include the Lake-wood Hospital, Shaker Town Restaurant, Ohio Bell Telephone building in Salem, the Augustus residence in Wale Hill and Christ Episcopal Church in Shaker Heights.

We are indeed fortunate in having Mr. Copper share of his time and knowledge in order to bring us this special series of articles.

Editor

As we ponder the aspects of the pendency, the Federal Period of archi-

century that beckons, let us, for old

time's sake, review the century that

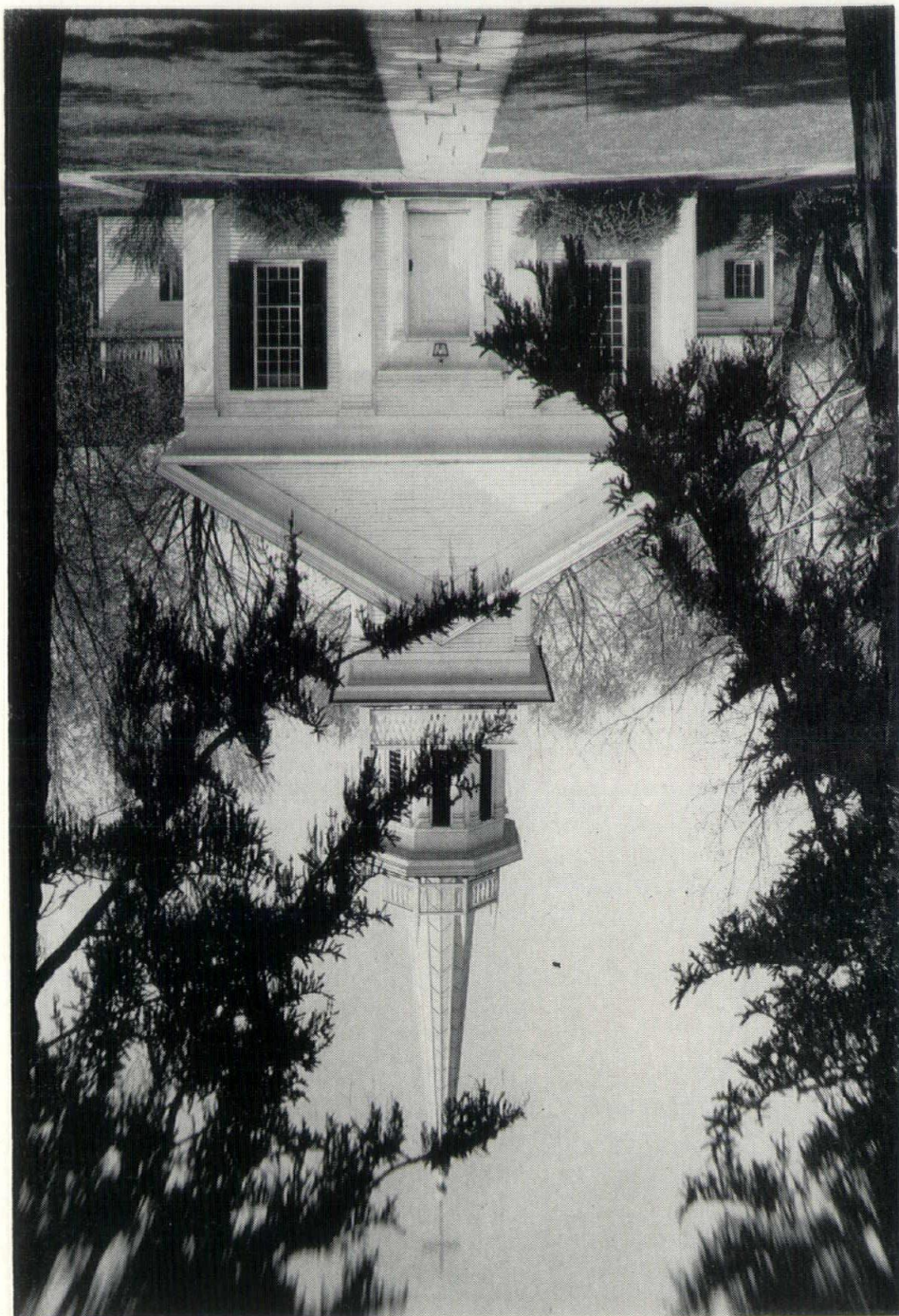
beckoned in the year of 1800.

At the close of the War of Inde-

however, a new influence was creeping

OHIO ARCHITECT

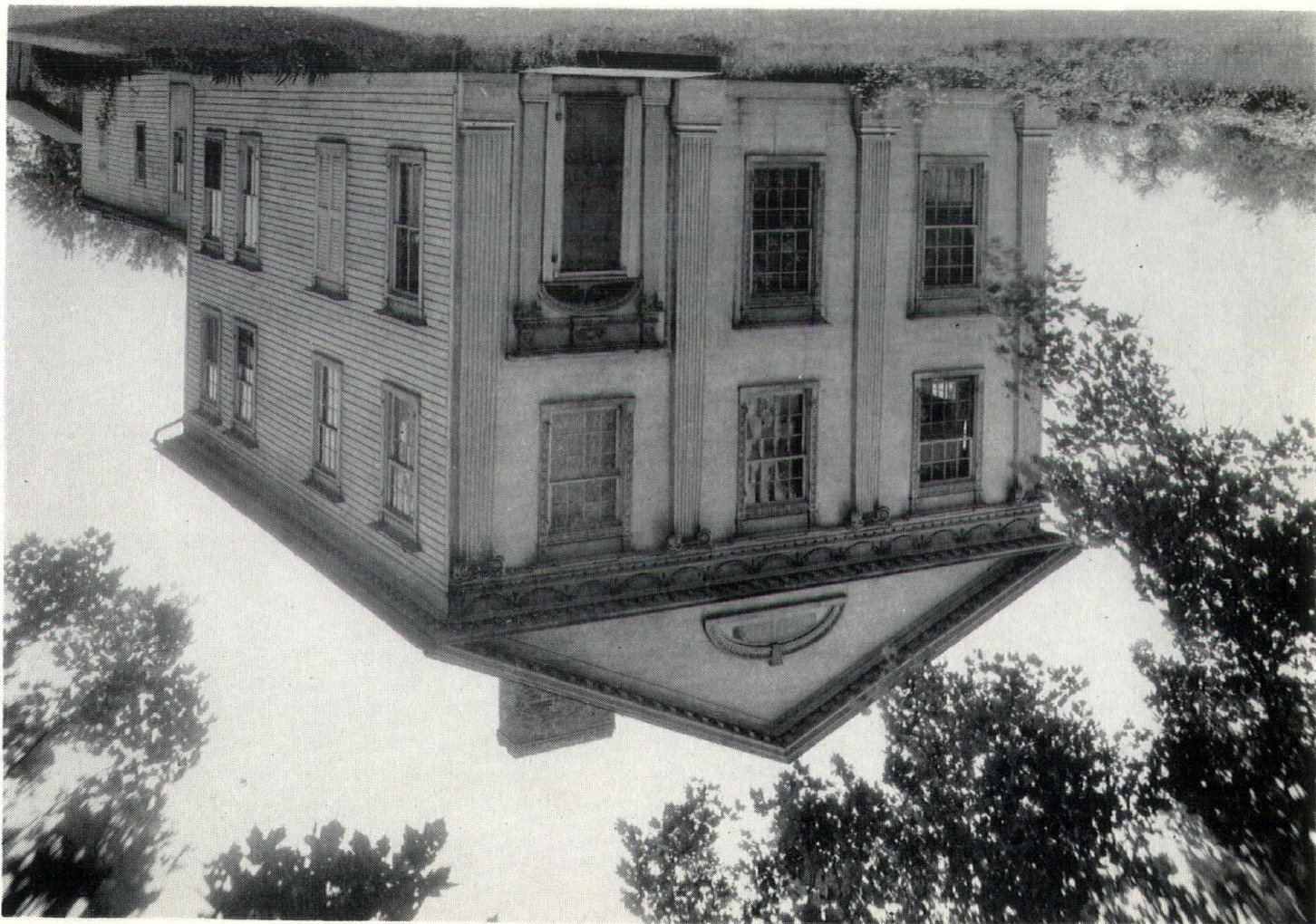




ST. CHRISTOPHER'S-BY-THE-RIVER (A fine example of Greek Revival Architecture). In the year 1826, Halsey Gates with his family and a small company founded the Village of Gates Mills on the banks of the Chagrin River. They established homes, a school, a store and lumber and grist mills. The village grew, Mayfield became a main post road from Cleveland to the East and one of the Gates Homes was made the "Eagle Tavern" in 1839. The same house is now the Clubhouse of the Chagrin Hunt Club. The land opposite the church was leased by Mr. Gates to the Methodist Church and the main part of the present building was erected through his benevolence in 1853. In the lease it was stated that should the Methodist Church cease to hold services there, the land was to return to Mr. Gates' heirs.



Allen brought workmen and a master builder, Smith by name, to build the Peter Allen House (Federal Style). At the present time a tea room is operated in this house. Fortunately, the present owner is appreciative of exquisite design and has re-stored it as nearly to its original condition as possible.



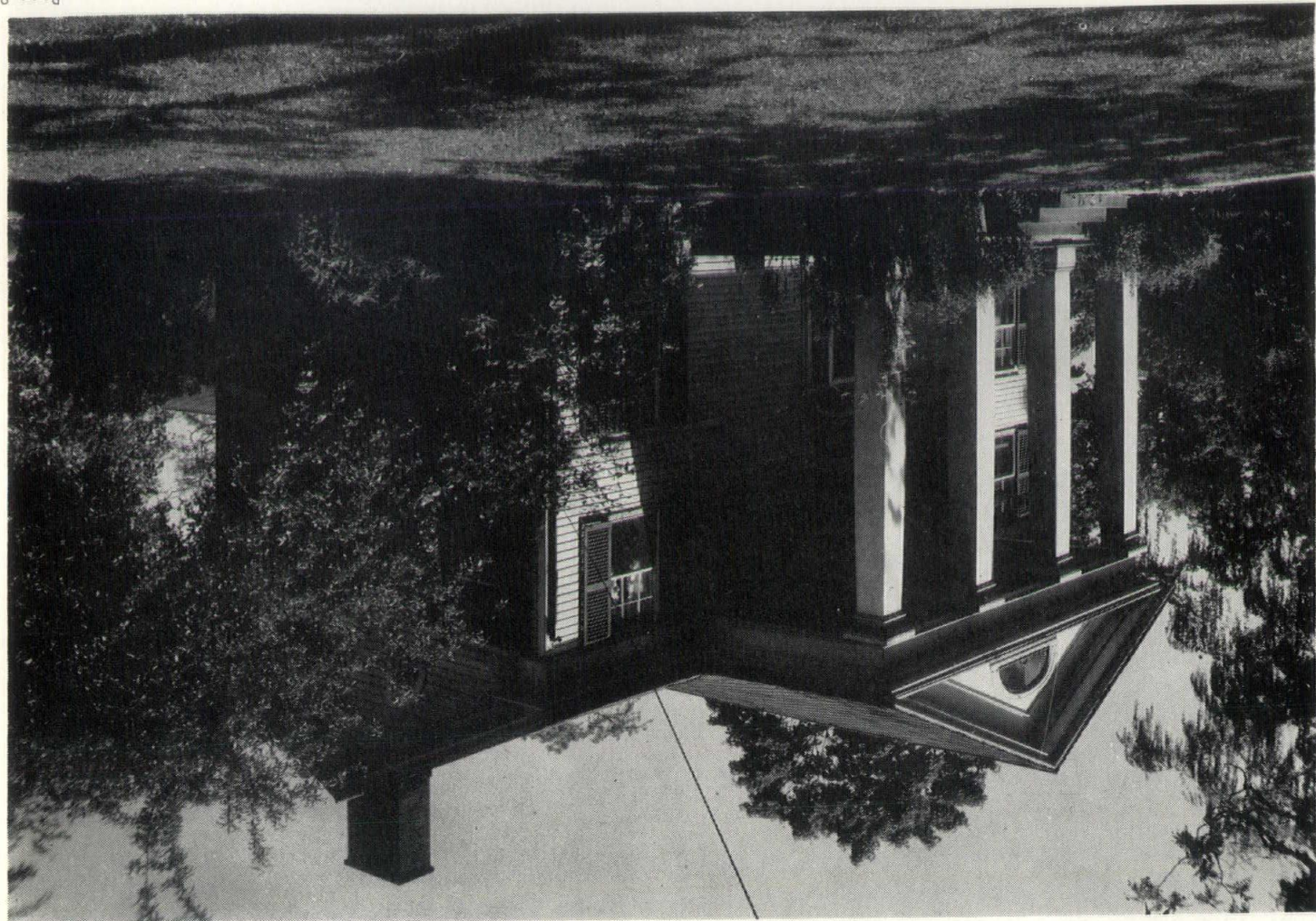
THE PETER ALLEN HOUSE AT KINSMAN (Erected 1821). Dr. Peter Allen, born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 1, 1787, came to Kinsman in 1808. He was a physician of ability and integrity. In 1812 he bought a farm north of the village of Kinsman for \$2,000 on acre. In 1821, Dr.

shall review in the following article the part which took place in our own state. The period of architecture called the Greek Revival was very popular in Ohio. It had its beginning about 1800 and lasted until the Civil War. This period is a part of history that belongs more to present day America than to the Colonial Period. It witnessed the early industrial age, the coming of the steam boat and steam engine and saw the last of three-cornered hats, men's wigs, fancy, embroidered weskits, fireplace cooking, etc. Cast iron stoves replaced the fireplace, oil lamps the candle, cotton and woolen mills the hearthside industry, and farm tools and utensils were greatly improved.

progress as it spelled the doom of the beautiful craftsmanship of earlier days. Let us forget the charm, beauty and dignity endowed in our earlier day architecture of the Greek and Roman Revival, the following articles are dedicated. Greek Revival architecture is undoubtedly America's national expression in architecture. There are a few scattered examples among our earlier Colonial houses in the East which were inspired by Greek Classic architecture. Notable within this group is the Thaddeus Brown House in Connecticut. Architecture, as we realize, has played an important part in the records of man's accomplishments, and we

into the Federal Period which was to be developed into the Greek Revival Period. In the early development of the Western Reserve we find many examples of the Federal Style. Notable in this classification are the Congregational Church at Tallmadge, the Mormon Temple at Kirtland, the Congregational Church at Alwater, the Allen House at Kinsman, the Ephraim Brown House at North Bloomfield and the Baldwin Buss House at Hudson. The industrial age had its beginning early in the 19th Century. It came with mixed blessings — some changes were for the good and some were questionable. America lost spiritual





EMERY ROOT HOUSE AT AURORA. Date of erection, about 1810. This is a very fine example of Greek Revival Architecture. Although the records show the house to be built around 1810, it would seem to

the writer that the portico was added at a later date, probably around 1840. The house has been continually occupied and is in a very fine state of preservation.

Other world events also had an influence upon the Greek Revival Period of architecture—the newly won independence of the Greek nation from the Turkish Empire, Napoleon's campaigns in the near East and more world travel.

The Greek Classic influence on art, literature and architecture had a rebirth throughout Europe and in America. Many towns in Ohio were named for cities in Greece. The magnificence of Greek architecture found a ready acceptance in our building and gave an opportunity to stray from the influence of our Mother Country.

After the early log cabin beginning, the Federal and Greek Revival styles

reached Ohio and the Western Reserve. Buildings with Greek influences were built in great numbers.

The early Ohio country was divided into several territories. A major one was the Western Reserve of the State of Connecticut which extended from the Pennsylvania Border west to the Vermillion River, and from the shores of Lake Erie to the Southern Boundary Line or parallel of latitude 41, which is approximately the same location as truck route #224.

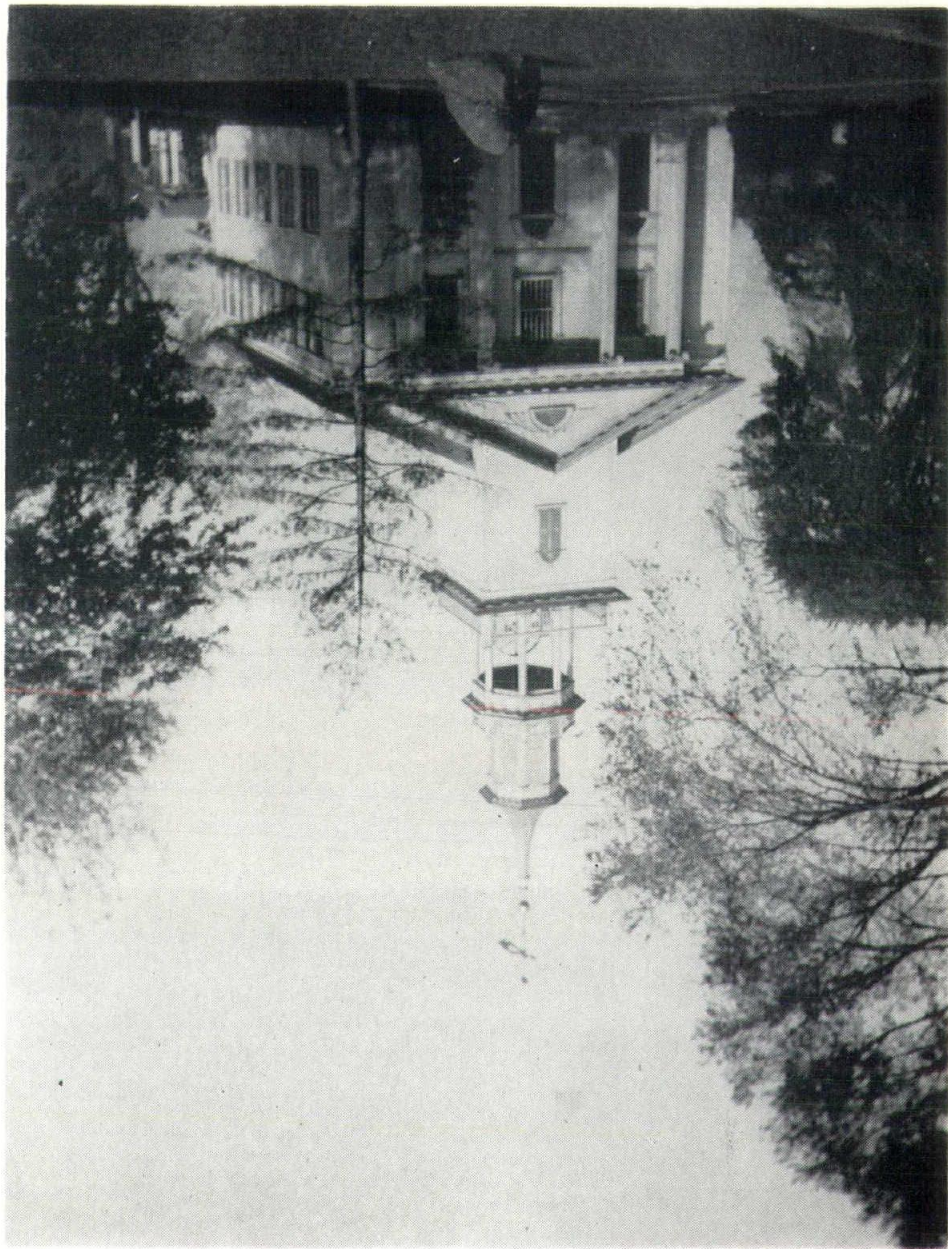
West of the Vermillion River was additional land known as the Five Lands which also belonged to the State of Connecticut. This land was given to the people of Connecticut whose homes

had been burned by the British during the War of Independence. The settlers to the Western Reserve came for the most part by way of the Mohawk Indian trail and the Southern shore of Lake Erie. Cleveland was settled in the year 1796. Mentor, Hudson, Youngstown and Conneaut followed shortly thereafter.

We have a clearly drawn historical picture to consider in the development of this style. While the states along the Atlantic Seaboard had an established civilization and trained craftsmen and architects, the states west of Pennsylvania were still in a pioneer stage as the style gathered its momentum. Naturally, the architectural expressions



THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT TALLMADGE (1822). This is probably the finest example of Federal type architecture of the early Ohio churches and compares favorably with the best examples in New England. It was erected under the supervision of Col. Lemuel Porter, who came from Waterbury, Conn., choosing Tallmadge as his Western home because of its religious atmosphere. The slender columns are reeded, not fluted. The other details are of delicate proportion, which is so outstanding in the Federal style. The Church at Atwater, built in 1841, and the Presbyterian Church at Kinsman also incorporate the Federal style.

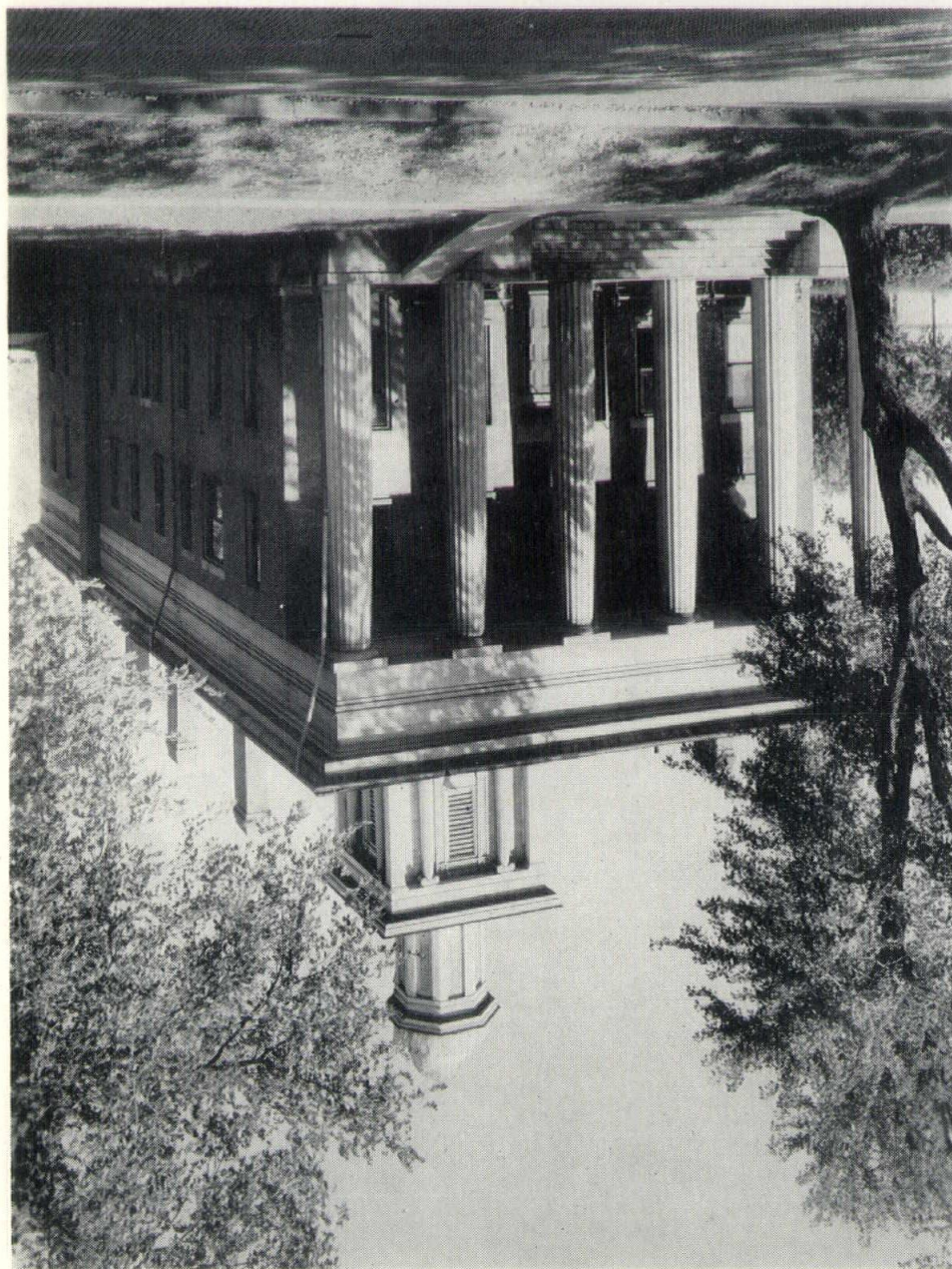


of the established communities differed widely from the hearty efforts of the pioneers struggling to establish themselves in a new country. For the most part, the homes and buildings in the new West were the product (not without loving care) of the farmers and carpenter builders. The difficulty of incorporating the Greek monumental design and scale into the modest size home could be reason for the persistence of the Federal style. It was also our good fortune, for there is little doubt it was the "zenith" or "apex" of the beautiful Third Period Georgian land by the Adams brothers. In England our Federal style was known as

the Regency Period.

In a new and pioneering country, the masculine and rugged appearance of the Greek architecture seemed to fit in readily and give a feeling of security. Adapting the Greek Doric order of architecture with its six diameters high necessitated quite a change in the proportion of a modest home. To more nearly copy the scale, it was necessary to lower the height of the home to a 1 or 1½ story building. As we travel through the old sections of Ohio this is quite prevalent among the farm houses. Thus we see in the vernacular a home lower and more sprawling in type than its predecessor. The local farmers and carpenter builders took many liberties with what is normally considered good design; but at least through their freedom of ex-





SANDUSKY COUNTY COURT HOUSE at Freemont, in Sandusky County, is another example of fine Greek Classic architecture and the contractor was Isaac Knapp. The place an earlier frame structure. The plans for 19th Century. It was built about 1840 to replace an earlier frame structure. The plans for cost of the building was approximately \$16,500.

pression, beauty and quaintness were acquired.

It is said that if our pioneers possessed two books, one would have been the

*Holy Bible* and the other would have been Asher Benjamin's book, *The American Builders Companion*. Mr.

Asher Benjamin published his first book about the year 1821. He was a student of the *Treatise of Civil Architecture*, written by the famous English

Architect, Sir William Chambers, and had been an apprentice under several

trained architects in the East. These books were a great help to the local farmer and carpenter builders and the

influence of Mr. Benjamin's work is readily detectible in many of the buildings throughout the Western Reserve.

Gradually, trained architects found their way here and opened offices for the practice of architecture. Mr. Jonathan Goldsmith, Architect, is best

known for his work in Northern Ohio. Other typical examples of the Greek Revival Period are the Rider Tavern

and old Lake County Court House in Painesville, the Kinsman House in Warren, the Seymour House and the Western Reserve Academy Building in

Hudson, the Congregational Church in Twinsburg the Joseph Swift House in Vermilion.

Mr. Benjamin Latrobe, the first European trained architect to reach our shores, is often referred to as the

"Father of Greek Revival Architecture in America." Thomas Jefferson holds a similar honor in the Roman Classic Revival. The Roman Revival Period, however, found favor chiefly through-

out the East and Southern states.



# City Planning— The Architect and Tomorrow

Condensed for OHIO ARCHITECT  
by David A. Pierce, AIA, Columbus,  
from a speech by Architect Samuel  
Zisman of San Antonio at the 24th  
Annual Convention of the Architects  
Society of Ohio.

in city planning: the facade as the enclosure of the street, the open space of the street, the park or building enclosure; the spaces occupied by buildings themselves.

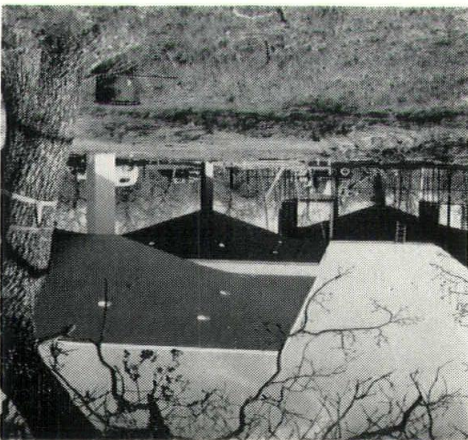
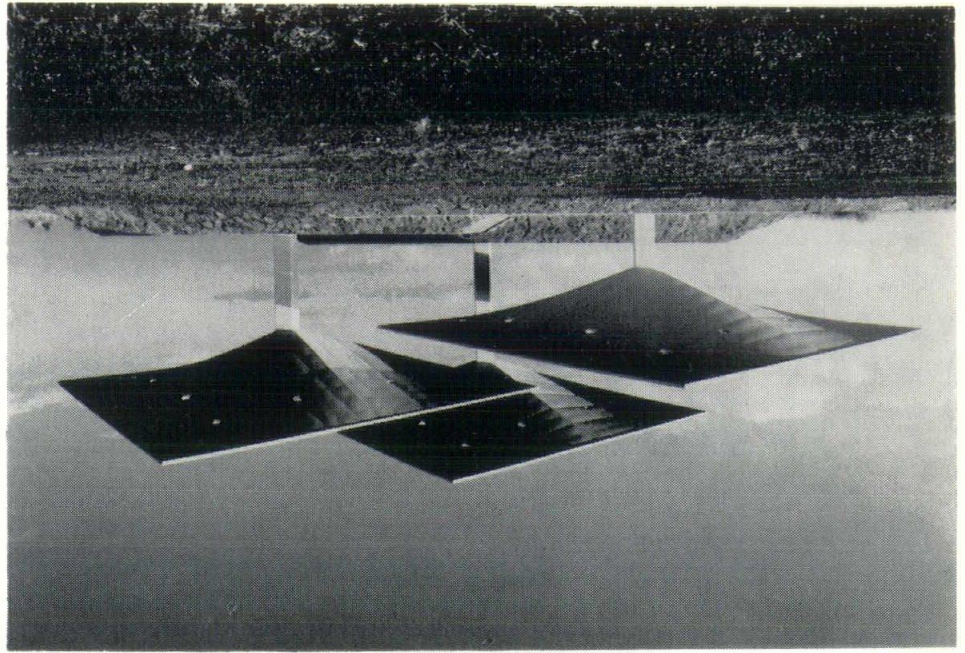
He suggested new space ideas that need to be incorporated into city planning as well as new forms that are coming into use in the urban scene. For the presentation of the new space idea, he suggested that the lessons in space arrangement, circulation, traffic and use that have come into being in the new regional shopping centers need to be applied to city centers. He showed this in the examples of regional shopping centers such as Northland and the Gruen Plan for downtown Fort Worth. In the latter case, pedestrian and vehicular traffic are separated and huge shopping malls are given over to the shopper without the hindrance of auto traffic.

To show examples of the new space forms now coming into wide use, Mr. Zisman drew on some of the large scale industrial work being done by his group of associated architects and planners (O'Neil Ford of San Antonio, R. S. Coley of Corpus Christi and A. B. Swank of Dallas). Shown were the thin shell construction used in the buildings of the 5,000 acre mammoth industrial development of the Great

Mr. Zisman stated that city planning by its very nature involves the division and enclosure of space. The primary function of the architect is to enclose space. The architect thus has a key role in city planning for by training, practice and purpose, it is he who must provide the space skills needed. While many disciplines are needed in city planning (engineering, legal, social science, economics, governmental and political) none other than the architect can supply the function of space design and form. This is his job, his craft, his skill and if the architect does not supply these to city planning, the planning will be insufficient and wanting.

Mr. Zisman illustrated this point by showing views of cities all over the world to bring out the space problems

Entrance feature of the Great Southwest Corporation, which has become the signature of the Great Southwest Corporation.



Application of the characteristic structural frame to the construction project.

Southwest Corporation between Dallas and Fort Worth, as well as the shell construction and space frame of the new electronics building for Texas Instruments of Dallas.

The great challenges Mr. Zisman put before the architects for their work in the city planning of tomorrow were the responsibilities of providing for city planning the new space and building ideas that can only be provided by the architects. Yet in this the architect must also help in preserving space arrangements that already exist and are needed as part of the total space design of the city and the useful and good buildings that also exist. He feels there are space relationships which are related to the social nature of man that the architect is best qualified to evaluate and design. However, the architect should not sit back and wait for someone to ask him to do so. He must take steps himself and show his community what can and should be done.

Mr. Zisman stated that while parking garages are magnificent examples of engineering prowess, they do not solve the traffic problem. The innerbelt and outerbelt do not solve the problem for the downtown merchant. A parking garage under Columbus State House Square, belching forth 2,000 cars to Broad and High Streets, eliminating one lane of traffic in Broad, High, State and Third Streets would not solve the problem but would tend to congest and confuse the traffic problems around the State House. He said that a similar plan was proposed for historic Tran's Park in San Antonio,

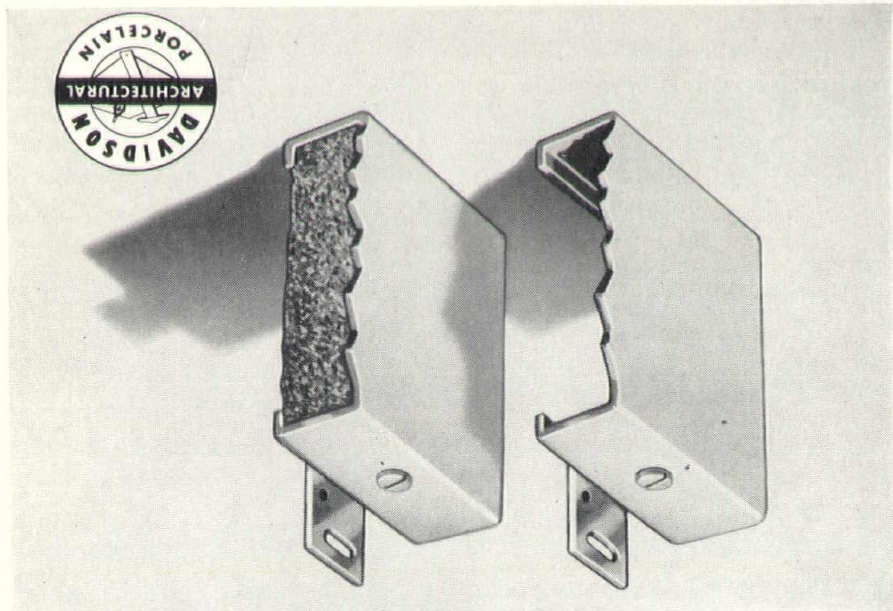


554 Colonial Avenue • Worthington, Ohio

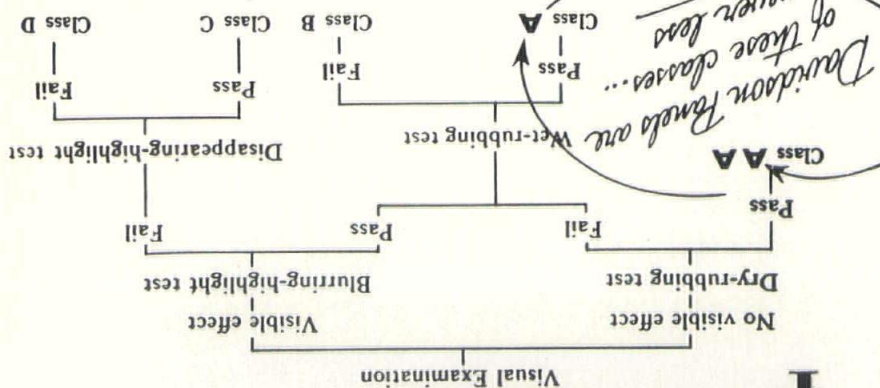
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# HOW YOU CAN know IT'S good porcelain

(Author's Note: Having spent several hours with Mr. Zisman in private session, listening to him talk of the work of his firm and other architects engaged in city planning, I have been awakened to fuller realization of how far short the architectural profession has fallen in the City of Columbus and also how inactive the Architects Society of Ohio has been with regard to their State Capitol.)

JANUARY, 1958

ment.

create order and beauty in his environment.

beyond any other single profession to had a responsibility over, above and the architect, as a creative designer, Mr. Zisman emphasized again that

ers.

by imaginative owners and build-

parking clusters called shopping centers those individual stores in straight-line would give him a greater return than stores. He felt the new shopping center conventionally designed and located ting space in it and closing out ten character was to be built, he was getting community of this same design second shopping center in an adjoining very small floor area, and that when a rent plus a percentage of profits for a shop stated he paid \$1,500 per month this center who owned a children's toy element included. One shop keeper in clement had been built with this design that had been built with this design He mentioned a shopping center etc.

walk, open spaces in the right areas, elements such as trees along the side-

cialized areas by the use of natural could be achieved in highly commercial human element and excitement that thorough planning. He emphasized the turn from such beautification and town merchant's realization of real re-

planning, of the relationship of people to their community and the down-

meant by space relationship in city showed slides explaining what he city that all could be proud of. He to assist the community in having a selves with their specialized training fellow architects have given of them-

In his own community, he and his vent construction crews moving in.

ready to camp on these grounds to pre-

women with tents and blankets were terly. As a last resort, hundreds of Texas and the proposal was fought bit-



by  
Robert N. Yoder, AIA  
Cleveland

we are all placing on the value of public relations, and it was a difficult one to make.

While some of the problems noted above may have had some bearing on the discontinuance of the house sponsorship, the development which caused the Cleveland Chapter to arrive at its decision is a situation which has plagued architects and architects' societies for many years. This year the Home and Flower Show director and his committee decided in compliance with some strongly expressed desires of their organization to build the entire Home and Flower Show around an Early American theme. All floral exhibits, all product displays and, most important, the AIA house was to be done in compliance with this theme. When this action was made known to the Chapter, there was an immediate response from all quarters questioning the wisdom of complying with this theme. The consensus of this response can be summed up in the following points:

1. The Home and Flower Show has every right to set whatever theme it may choose and select an architect to design any type of structure it wishes. 2. In this day and age, with so much emphasis on urban renewal, vast and exciting town plans, new materials and uses of materials, it is believed that the architects as a group should point ahead rather than look back.

3. All past houses sponsored by the AIA have been contemporary.

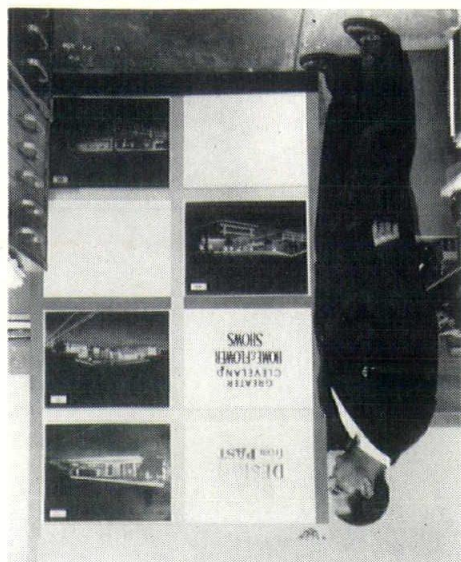
4. Most important, it was generally felt that the architect should not be portrayed to the public as one who will be happy without reservation to "do" a house or building in any shape or form suggested by an owner.

In order to determine how universal was this expression of discord, the Executive Committee pooled the Chapter by post card on this subject and the result bore out the expressions received earlier. The Executive Committee then met with its Home and Flower Show committee and Ralph Stoddard, Executive Director of the Home and Flower Show, to discuss the problem and arrive at some solution. Mr. Stoddard was both understanding and com-

Each year for the past several years the Cleveland Home and Flower Show, held in the Public Auditorium and exhibition hall, has on display one or more "Model Homes." The Cleveland Chapter of the AIA has sponsored one of these homes at each show; and since an estimated several hundred thousand people attend the show each year, it has been felt by Cleveland architects that this sponsorship has excellent public relations value. The function of the AIA has consisted of the appointment of a Home and Flower Show committee, which in turn selects an AIA member to design the house. This selection, and the subsequent drawings for the house, is approved by the Executive Committee, the Chapter, and with the approval of the Home and Flower Show director, the house is erected and staffed by architects, whose job it is to help the viewing public understand the advantages of the good planning incorporated in the house and to otherwise enlighten the Home and Flower Show throngs in all things relative to the profession.

Certain inherent difficulties have lent a discouraging note to what might at first appear to be a "natural" for conveying the architect's message to the public, such as the fact that curiosity-seekers make up a large part of the house visitors, appallingly little intelligent interest is expressed by the viewers to the AIA attendants staffing the house, the insistence of builders' organizations who participate in the Home and Flower Show that certain manufacturers' materials be used exclusively, and the fact that the well-designed house frequently becomes a "clothes horse" for the decorator's furnishings. None the less, it has been the general opinion of the Cleveland Chapter that so long as only a handful of persons are reached by this rather sizable project, it is worthwhile.

Last September the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Chapter voted to discontinue their sponsorship of this house. This decision may seem to be at odds with the current emphasis that



Photographer Al Harris stands by one of the mounts used to illustrate this month's cover of OHIO ARCHITECT.

of this issue.

The relationship between this problem and similar conditions which arise in our day to day practice can be readily seen, and it would be interesting to receive through *Ohio Architect* magazine the reaction of fellow practitioners to this problem and its solution. We wish to thank Al Harris, who has long been associated with the Home and Flower Show house work for the photographs used on the cover of this issue.

architects to do a traditional home. The relationship between this problem and similar conditions which arise in our day to day practice can be readily seen, and it would be interesting to receive through *Ohio Architect* magazine the reaction of fellow practitioners to this problem and its solution. We wish to thank Al Harris, who has long been associated with the Home and Flower Show house work for the photographs used on the cover of this issue.



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Architects-Engineers Joint Committee and guests, standing left to right are Ralph G. Dix, Jr., AIA, Canton; Ralph C. Kempton, FAIA, Executive Secretary, State Board of Architects; George Volnovich, AIA, Columbus; H. James Holroyd, FAIA, State Board of Examiners of Architects; Ben Bare, OSPE, Columbus; Hermon Brodick, AIA, Dayton; Hal G. Sour, Engliners Registration Board; and John Macelwane, AIA, Toledo. ASO Executive Secretary Clifford E. Sapp is not shown.



Architects-Engineers Joint Committee of ASO-OSPE Discuss Registration

New architect members of the Committee, recently appointed by ASO President Charles J. Mary, are John P. Macelwane, Toledo, and Ralph G. Dix, Jr., Canton.

Architect Hermon S. Brodick, Dayton, was recently elected Chairman of the Committee.

## CHURCH ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION PLANNED

The Church Architectural Guild of America and the Department of Church Building of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America have announced plans for the 1958 Conference and Exhibition of Church Architecture to be held at the Veterans Memorial Building, Detroit, Michigan, February 18, 19, 20, 1958.

This event is held in cooperation with the Detroit Council of Churches and the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

"The Church Builds in a Changing World" has been selected as the theme for the Conference. Meetings of the Department and the Guild are scheduled for the first day. On subsequent days and in the evenings there will be workshops under nationally recognized leaders. These will deal with "Building for Worship"—"Organizing to Build"—"Building for Christian

A display of architectural drawings of churches submitted by architects from all parts of the country, speeches by architects and churchmen, an exhibition of furnishings and works of art and conducted tours to church buildings in Detroit will add further interest to the program.

Additional information on the Conference may be obtained from The Church Architectural Guild of America, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. or from the Reverend Raleigh Sain, Detroit Council of Churches, 65 Columbia, East, Detroit, Michigan.

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cordially yours,

Since the success of the program will depend on broad participation by the members of the Institute, we urge your serious and favorable consideration.

At the meeting in Houston, Texas on November 28th, 1956, the Board of Directors accepted and adopted the Committee report.

The Committee has now completed its study and has recommended that the Board of Directors command to the favorable consideration of the membership, the protection offered by the program and policy presented by Victor O. Schinnerer & Company, Inc., of Washington, D. C. The Committee was of the opinion that it had been able to obtain a basic policy, all things being considered, which would be of great advantage to the profession.

The Committee on Professional Liability Insurance of the Institute of Architects has been engaged for the past several years in a comprehensive study of AND EACH CHAPTER ASSOCIATE, TO EACH CORPORATE MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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# A New Look at Professional Liability Insurance

By Joe E. Smay, Director of the Department of Architecture at the University of Oklahoma and Chairman of the AIA Professional Liability Committee.

in the number of third party liability suits for bodily injury, property damage, loss of income, loss of services, etc., based on real or imagined damages. This trend has increased since World War II, and has been most noticeable in the increase in claims for damages because of the use of the automobile.

This modern inclination to attempt to collect for real or imagined damages has spread and become a matter of great concern to all engaged in commerce, industry and the professions. In response to the demand for protection against the increased hazards, the insurance industry has, during the past twenty years, made available to commerce, industry and the legal, dental, medical and other professions, additional forms of Public Liability Insurance designed to provide adequate protection for their requirements under present day conditions. But, despite the increase in protection available to others, there was a complete lack of interest on the part of most underwriters in providing sound and adequate protection for the architectural and engineering professions. In an attempt to find a solution to this lack of available protection, the AIA has had a Committee exploring the subject of professional liability insurance for the past eight years. The Committee worked with various insurance agents, and listened to anyone who wished to give advice or make a proposal.

Two years ago, the AIA Committee was placed in touch with the insurance firm of Victor O. Schinnerer & Company, Inc., of Washington, D. C., and then, for the first time, began to get some results in finding domestic

When an individual employs an architect today, he expects, and obtains, greater competence and reliability than ever before. This is brought about not only by various legal requirements for those who would practice the profession, but by a recognition of the members of the profession itself, who recognize the duties and responsibilities to that public which employs them. Laws are increasing which regulate the practice of the profession to a point where now in all states, and territories, the applicant must prove his competence by examinations, experience, or other recognized standards. Courts of law have established precedents through epoch making cases, showing clearly that the practitioner must be competent and reliable before he can so represent himself to the public. When the American public employs such an expert, it demands an ability to protect from errors in not only execution of the regular duties of the profession, but also for errors in judgment.

As the direct result of the work of committees of The American Institute of Architects, and the National Society of Professional Engineers, a new Broad Form Architects' and Engineers' Professional Liability Policy is now available to architects and consulting engineers.

This policy was not created by enterprising insurance firms attempting to sell a new type of insurance to the architectural and engineering professions. Rather, it was created by members of the professions who recognize the great need for sound protection in light of modern day conditions.

For many years there has been a steady increase



Reprinted from the December, 1957 issue of the *Journal of The American Institute of Architects*.

\*Information concerning the policy can be obtained by writing to Victor O. Schinnerer & Company, Inc., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.

we happen to be wrong.  
For the first time, Broad Form Errors and Omissions Insurance is available to the architectural and engineering professions, in an American company licensed to do business in all forty-eight states of the U.S.A., the District of Columbia and Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Thus, the average practitioner, to relieve himself of the frequent worry about what might happen, may insure against such emergencies and devote his best to his client, unhampered with doubts and indecisions because of that worry. Such protection is now available for architects and engineers in the newer forms of professional liability insurance.\*

even on those of us whose goal is perfection. Under our system of government—by law, and not by men, the time may come to all of us when, however right we may think we are, we may be required to defend ourselves in a court of law because some one legally forces us to prove we are right. If that time comes, we can either defend ourselves, or provide ourselves with the means of defense. The newly developed policy provides this defense, and in addition, will pay damages up to the policy limit, if

broad protection provided. Of course, there are many who will say that the professional man by ability and diligence should avoid the possibility of legal action for errors, mistakes and negligent acts. While this viewpoint has much merit, it has become increasingly apparent that the complexities of our modern society have imposed the obligation of self-preservation

● This is the only available policy tailor-made to the requirements of the Committee, who believe that the cost of the protection is reasonable in light of the rules of the American Arbitration Association.

or engineer, not only for his own professional errors, omissions and negligent acts, but also for the professional errors, omissions and negligent act of all others for whom he may be legally liable in the conduct of his practice. This would include not only other architectural or engineering firms employed to do certain work, but also any other person for whose professional acts he might be held legally liable.

Other important extensions of coverage are:

- The policy provides coverage for the architect and/

The policy also pays all costs of defense and supplementary payments, in addition to the policy limit. In other words, if you have a \$100,000.00 limit under your policy, the insurer pays up to that amount, *plus* the costs of defense. In most other policies, the \$100,000.00 limit would include legal defense costs. Another outstanding feature of the policy is the availability of fully retroactive coverage. This means that, for an additional charge the policy may be extended to cover all the work you have done before you took out the policy, back to the date when you started to practice, provided the error, omission or negligent act is discovered and claim is made during the policy. This protection was not available until the new policy was developed.

many parts, the wording suggested by the Committee.

interested in a Broad Form Policy.

In subsequent meetings, representatives of the NSPE participated in the discussions with the AIA Committee. The available markets were surveyed and a questionnaire was circulated to members of AIA to ascertain their wishes as respects this type of protection. Responses were received from approximately 1,500 firms indicating their strong interest in the proposed insurance. A surprisingly large percentage of the replies specifically stated that they were

insurance companies who would write a Broad Form of Errors and Omissions Insurance for architects and engineers.



## JENS RISOM TO LECTURE IN COLUMBUS

try in 1939 where he worked as a freelance designer until World War II when he entered the Army and took part in the European Campaign.

Jens Risom, one of America's foremost furniture designers, will present a lecture on February 20 at 8:00 p.m. in the Conference Theatre of the Ohio Union at Ohio State University, Columbus.

After the war he opened his own business which in ten years expanded from a two man operation to a company which today employs a staff of over 200 persons. From a collection of occasional pieces the line has grown to a complete group of living room, dining room, bedroom, occasional and office furniture.

There are Risom showrooms in Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles and at the Decorative Center in Dallas, as well as "home base" in New York. The most recent development has been the acquisition of 100,000 square feet of factory space in Connecticut enabling Risom to undertake complete responsibility for the overall operation from original design on the drawing board through the manufacturing of the piece, to its ultimate distribution.

For additional information on Mr. Risom's appearance in Columbus, contact H. James Holroyd, AIA, 3201 West Broad Street, Columbus.

Born and educated in Denmark, Jens Risom served his apprenticeship in Scandinavia and came to this country

Mr. Risom has headed his own manufacturing firm, Jens Risom Design, Inc., since 1946. Both as a designer and a manufacturer of contemporary residential and business furniture, his work appears in innumerable public areas throughout the world as well as in many private homes. His designs have been used in the U.S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro; the Caribe Hilton Hotel in Puerto Rico; Commercial Credit, Baltimore; Standard Oil Corporation of America; Radio Corporation of America; Container Corporation of America; The Dayton Company; Seagram Distillers Company; and the Ford Motor Company.

## NEW JOSAM REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN OHIO



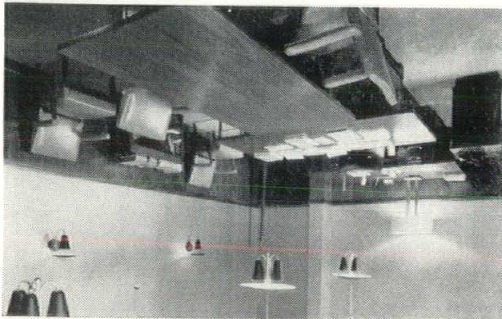
John A. Armbruster

Mr. E. H. Gardner, head of Gardner & Edison, Josam Manufacturing Company's Ohio representative has announced the appointment of John A. Armbruster of cover the southern part of the state. With three individuals in the field, the organization can better provide architects, engineers, wholesalers and contractors with current information about Josam Plumbing Drainage Products.

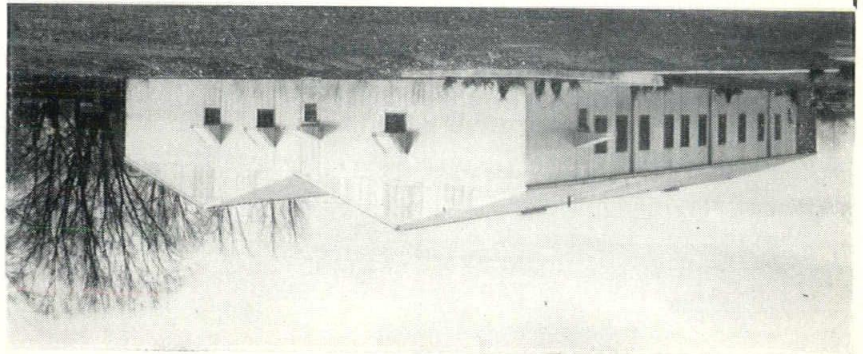
John Armbruster was born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been associated with the plumbing industry

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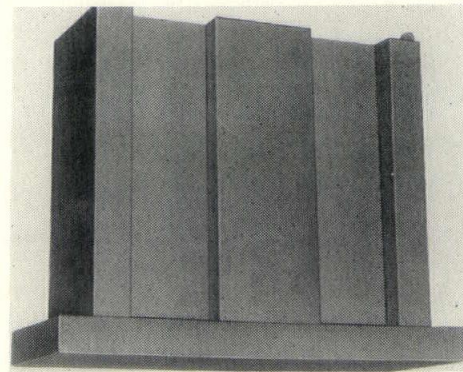




for many years and, as a result, possesses wide and practical knowledge of the industry.

Mr. Armbruster maintains his office at 2401 East Cliff Drive, Columbus, Ohio.

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## CLEVELAND CONSULTING ENGINEERS FORM ASSOCIATION

The Cleveland Consulting Engineers Association was formed recently with an enrollment of 50 firms representing 600 in the engineering profession, its purpose being to maintain professional integrity and high standards of performance.

Membership is open to registered professional engineers in private practice who have no affiliation with a manufacturing, sales, service or construction firm.

Steering Association affairs is the following executive committee: George F. Evans of Evans & Associates, chairman; David V. Lewin, vice chairman; Nathan N. Hoffman of Barber, Magee & Hoffman, secretary; Paul C. Mehnert of Mehnert & Reed, treasurer; Floyd H. Valentine of Mayer & Valentine, member-at-large. Standing committee chairmen are Thomas E. Terry of Wilbur Watson & Associates, membership; David E. Pfizenmaier of Fleming & Pfizenmaier & Associates, fees; Homer T. Borton of Osborn Engineers render services in preparation of plans, consultation, letting of contracts and supervision in their respective fields. Some of the branches of engineering represented are civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary, soil mechanics, structural, heating & ventilating, air conditioning, acoustical, refrigeration, water supply, industrial, machine design.

JANUARY, 1958

**West Concrete Floor Sealer**

West Disinfecting Company has made available to architects a brochure on their concrete floor sealer.

West's concrete floor sealer contains a rubber based material with a quick drying solvent which can be applied directly to newly-laid wet concrete surfaces.

One coat of this sealer enables concrete to retain at least 95% of its moisture, permitting it to cure and harden and, at the same time, seals surfaces against acids, oils, greases and foreign matter.

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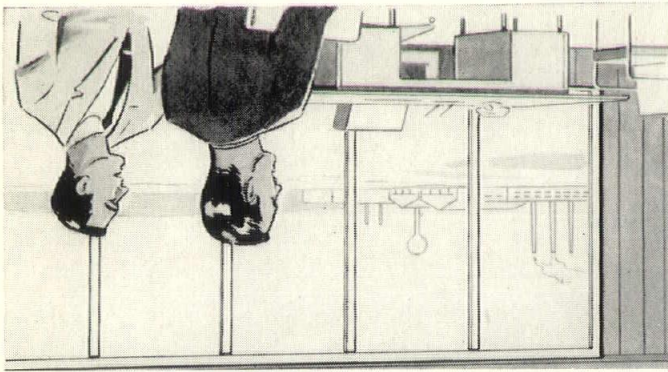
For additional information write to the West Disinfecting Company, 42-16 West Street, Long Island City 1, New York.

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For additional information, write to Pucel Enterprises, Inc., 3746 Kelley Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

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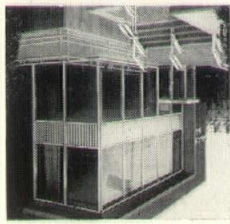
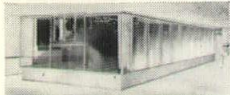
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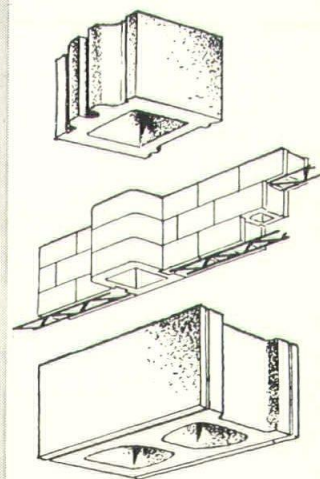
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James D. Cope  
Executive Secretary  
January 16, 1958  
JDC:jfp

I recently returned from a two-day Editorial Conference in Philadelphia and all the points they stressed which go into making top-notch trade journals are exemplified in your publication in a one, two, three order!

I just wanted to write, Cliff - - -

Mr. Cliff Sapp, Executive Secretary  
Ohio Architects Society  
5 East Long Street  
Columbus 15, Ohio

Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association

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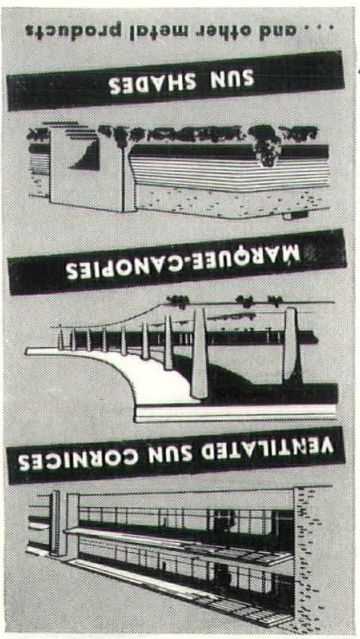
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